(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2315.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1791.

LONDON *January* 15.

THE British miniſtry, with that political caution which has ſo ſtrongly marked their conduct for theſe ſeven years paſt, keep a watchful eye upon the motions of old Catharine, and are determined to check the progreſs of her ambition. The grand object of her deſire is well known to be a rival navy; and whatever may be the pretence, whether the ſecurity of her overgrown empire, or her Turkiſh cruſade, an equality, or rather a ſuperiority, to Britain, in that reſpect, is her grand and ultimate aim. This is ſo well known to Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, that they are determined to prevent it for the general peace of Europe.

No man of political obſervation can look without awe upon the preſent ſtate of Europe, which is, perhaps, more intereſting than that of any period ſince the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion. At that time, as at preſent, a whole country conferring upon its inhabitants the name of a nation, was to be loſt or won; and all the leading powers of Europe were drawn then, as they probably will be upon the preſent occaſion, into the conteſt. It is to be decided, perhaps, within a very few months, whether Turkey in Europe ſhall ſubſiſt as a kingdom, or be a province of the empire of Ruſſia.

The four maritime provinces, Holland, Zealand, Frieſland, and Groninghen, take off more than one half of all the wine, and almoſt all the ſalt which France produces. Our miniſtry might make it the intereſt of the Dutch to take their ſalt from England, by allowing the proprietor ſo large a drawback upon exported ſalt, as might enable him to ſell it as cheap as the Portugueſe or Spaniards.

Extract of a letter from captain F. Pawſon, of the Increaſe, dated Nolton, near Milford, January 8.

"I am ſorry to inform you, the country people have plundered the ſhip of great part of her cargo, rigging, ſtores, &c. All my property is entirely gone. The wretches, in plundering, ſet fire to ſome powder, which blew up about 60 perſons, five of whom are dead, and ſeveral others are not expected to live. There is only one of the ſhip's company hurt, which is the mate."

Laſt night a tragedy called, the Widow of Malabar, was introduced at Covent-Garden theatre, under the auſpices of the manager. It is ſaid to be the production of Miſs Starke, the daughter of an Indian governor, and to have been performed, with the approbation of friends, at the private theatre of Mrs. Creſpigny. The tragedy is founded on the Gentoo cuſtom of ſacrificing the widow on the funeral pile of the deceaſed huſband —and was well received.

Jan. 15. By accounts from America of the higheſt authority, it appears that the taxes impoſed under the new federal government for the purpoſe of paying off the debt contracted during the war, have been ſo much more productive than was expected, that ſome of them have not been levied at all, and are to be immediately repealed; that the revenue affords a clear and annual ſurplus of one million of dollars; and that in ſix years the whole of the public debt will be diſcharged.

Extract of a letter from Cheltenham, January 14.

"A dog, belonging to a Mr. Barrett, at the Bolt-Inn, in this town, ſuppoſed to have been bitten by a mad dog, was ſhut up for ſome time, but unfortunately let looſe laſt week to all appearance very well; however, the moment the dog found himſelf at liberty he immediately bit ſeveral men and women, and great part of the dogs that were then running about the town, before he could be killed. A ſmall cur, belonging to one Maggs, bit his ſiſter, and a young woman of the name of Brimyard. The latter was very uneaſy, reſpecting the operation of dipping in ſalt water; Mr. Sollis, a ſtone-maſon, in endeavouring to perſuade her to comply, threw her into violent fits, and great agitation, ſo much ſo, that ſhe bit part of his cheek very ſeverely, and it was adviſed for ſafety, that he ſhould be dipped with the party, with which he has complied, and they now take the Ormſkirk medicine. When ſo many melancholy accidents ariſe from dogs, it is a ſort of infatuation in the people of this country, that ſuch numbers are kept."

It is recommended, from the beſt authority, to all who have the misfortune of being bit by a mad dog, that they take the firſt opportunity of waſhing the wound with clean water, which operation ſhould be continued for ten or fifteen minutes, if the patient can bear it.

At Worceſter city ſeſſions on Monday laſt, a gentleman was convicted of wearing covered buttons, contrary to act of parliament, and paid the fine accordingly.

No people will be greater gainers than the Jews, by the declaration of the rights of man in France. In that country, they were formerly not merely treated as the moſt abject of the human race, but in many caſes actually put upon a level with the brute creation. When a Jew was condemned to be hanged, he was ſuſpended between two hogs; and when any of them croſſed a river, they paid ferriage duties in common with aſſes, oxen, or ſheep. Many people have doubted the reality of this latter practice; but it is proved to have exiſted by a tarif lately diſcovered of the ferriage duties they paid at Chateauneuf-ſur-Loire. It was printed in 1570, in virtue of an act of court, of March 15, 1558. After enumerating the duties to be paid by different animals, it goes on as follows:

Item. Duty on a Jew, 12 deniers.
A Jeweſs big with young, 9 deniers.
A Jeweſs, 6 deniers.
Item. A dead Jew, 5 ſous.
A dead Jeweſs, 30 deniers.

How ſtrange, that the children of Iſrael, the people of the Lord, ſhould be thus treated.

The farce to the Widow of Malabar ſhould be the Epheſian Matron, which would contraſt the *fine feelings* of an unhuſbanded *Chriſtian* with the *ſober ſorrows* of an *Aſiatic* widow. Both ſtories are certainly taken from facts upon record, and are well known to the world; but with all Miſs Brunton's exquiſite acting, it is rather doubtful whether the Epheſian Matron's doctrine would not at this day be preferred in every part of the world to that laid down by the Widow of Malabar. A warm bed is preferable to a cold grave, and the embraces of a man more natural than the encircling flames of a funeral pile.

Jan. 25. M. de la Fayette, who ſpeaks Engliſh with grammatical accuracy, reads the London prints regularly, in order to know how the London editors diſpoſe of him—they drub him, he ſays, and he does not feel a blow; they ſhow him in a contemptible point of view, and he is ſure of enjoying the fulleſt confidence of his fellow citizens; they make him run away from Paris, while he thinks of nothing but remaining at his poſt, and deſerving well of his country.

Advertiſement extraordinary.

NEW PUFF.

Meſſrs. Mortal and Deathſtead, preſent their reſpects to the nobility, gentry, and the public in general, who are liable to die, and beg leave to inform them, that they have fitted up a large and extenſive warehouſe for *burials* of all ſorts which they perform at the ſhorteſt notice, and at leaſt twenty per cent. cheaper than in any other houſe in London.

Coffins of all ſizes ready made, and may be had at a minute's warning.

Choice *mutes*, of the moſt approved and doleful countenances, are always at hand, and may be depended upon.

Gentlemen who have occaſion to bury their *wives* will find their intereſt in applying to this houſe, and may be ſatisfied, on inſpecting the coffins, that they are firm and ſecure.

N. B. Good allowance to families who die in quantities and the uſual diſcount given to apothecaries, nurſes, and others of the trade.

DUEL.

On Friday morning laſt, in conſequence of a diſpute concerning the preſent ſtate of politics, a duel was fought on the beach in front of Haſlar Hoſpital, Portſmouth, between a Mr. L. of Goſport, and a lieutenant in the navy. After the exchange of a caſe of piſtols each, the lieutenant unfortunately received a ſhot in his thigh, which brought him to the ground; he was immediately carried to the houſe of a ſurgeon, who ſeemed to think the amputation of the limb muſt enſue.

As the wounded gentleman's life is ſuppoſed to be in ſome danger, the ſeconds were inſtantly taken into cuſtody. Mr. L. made his eſcape.

Feb. 25. The theatres at Naples and Milan are ſaid to be the two largeſt in the world; but that at Bologna is the moſt ſingular—except the ſcenery, there is not a bit of wood in the whole building, and the ſcenery indeed cannot properly be called a part of the building. Almoſt all the foreign theatres are *inſulated*. Surely they ought to be ſo in ſuch a metropolis as this, where fires are ſo frequent and ſo fatal, the doors ſhould open outward, and the avenues be wide and ſtreight. In the road through the intricate paſſages of one of our modern theatres, a country gentleman lately inquired, *Where were the finger poſts?*

An auctioneer at the weſt end of the town, a few days ago, attempting the flowers of rhetoric, exclaimed, "Here is an *eloquent* book caſe; it will laſt any gentleman, or his *anceſtors, for ever!*"

The politicians of Vienna and Peterſburgh conſider the capture of Conſtantinople as almoſt certain, if properly attempted; and dread the corruption of prince Potemkin much more than the reſiſtance of the Turks.

The degradation of the grand vizier, and the confiſcation of his effects, has been, for ſome time, determined on in the divan. The appointment of a ſucceſſor alone delays the execution of this reſolve.

It does not appear that a grand ſignior ever takes warning from the fate of ſo many of his predeceſſors, who have been either ſtabbed or ſtrangled.—Sunk in the voluptuouſneſs of a ſeraglio, how ſhould he ſuſpect that the adminiſtration of his dominions is deteſtable, that his remoter domains are diſaffected, that his armies are ill diſciplined, or his vizier faithleſs.—The fortune of the preſent ſovereign of Conſtantinople will, in all probability, terminate in ſome miſerable cataſtrophe.

A military government, like that of the Turks, tends to deſpotiſm, and in every deſpotic government the military diſpoſe, ſooner or later, of the ſovereign authority. The uſe which a deſpotic prince makes of his military againſt his ſubjects, teaches that deſcription of men what they can do againſt their prince.

From the tenth to the fourteenth century, the conſtitution of the church of Rome exhibited the moſt formidable combination that ever was formed againſt the authority and ſecurity of civil government, as well as againſt the liberty, reaſon and happineſs, of mankind. That fabric, which the wiſdom and virtue of man could never have ſhaken, was, by the natural courſe of things, firſt weakened, afterwards in part deſtroyed, and is now likely, in another century more, perhaps, to crumble in ruins altogether.

It is a curious fact that barley, before the new impoſt, in its proceſs from growth to conſumption, paid to government nearly the whole of its value in the market! The new tax includes the value of the ſtraw.

March 1. The Rev. Iſaac Beers, rector of Sudbrook, has juſt publiſhed a diſſertation on the 13th and 14th verſes of the chapter of Daniel, containing the moſt invincible arguments to prove, that the commencement of the final reſtoration of the Jews to the Holy Land is to take place in the preſent year, 1791, according to the grand prediction in theſe verſes.

Extract of a letter from a phyſician in London to a ſurgeon in Mancheſter, dated February 3.

"I have the pleaſure to add here, that a member of the medical ſociety in London, has been ſucceſsful in the curing of a completely hydrophobic patient, by conveying down the throat, forcibly, draughts of ſweet oil, and anointing the whole body with the ſame. The greater quantity of oil forced down the leſs was the dread of fluids, till at length health was reſtored. Another perſon, who received a bite from the ſame dog, died raving mad, but the remedy was not applied.—Though ſome of the ancients have mentioned the uſe of oil baths, it was our preſident, Dr. Simms, who firſt ſuggeſted the above treatment, and his brother, Dr. Shadwell, was the firſt who improved from the hint, and by experiment realiſed the ſuggeſtion. We want new trials to give deciſion to a practice which promiſes much from a firſt eſſay."

Diſturbances of a very ſerious kind are ſaid to be ariſing in Canada; a natural conſequence, perhaps, of the revolution which has happened in a ſiſter kingdom, the inhabitants being chiefly French. From theſe diſturbances a ſeparation, in the opinion of ſome timid perſons, is to be apprehended; but there is no doubt but miniſtry here will interfere with their uſual wiſdom, and ſoon put a ſtop to any complaints which have their foundation in good ſenſe and plain reaſon.

PORTSMOUTH, *January* 15.

Tueſday morning, at ten o'clock, the ſignal was made on board the Hector, of 74 guns, at Spithead, for executing Francis Underwood, a ſeaman lately belonging to the Formidable, who ſome time ſince received ſentence of death, from a court-martial, for diſobedience of orders, and violently aſſaulting and ſtriking a lieutenant, a maſter's mate, and a boatſwain of the ſaid ſhip; and at twelve o'clock he was launched into eternity, in the view of all the ſeamen of the fleet, who were on this occaſion ordered on the yards. A great number of people upon the ramparts, and other elevated places near the ſhore, were aſſembled to view this melancholy ſpectacle, which, we hope, will have a laſting impreſſion on the minds of the ſeamen, and deter them from behaving in that mutinous and unbecoming manner, for which this poor fellow has ſuffered. He has, ever ſince his condemnation, behaved with the piety and reſignation of a true penitent, and received the ſacrament an hour before his execution—declaring himſelf at peace with the world he was about leave, and expreſſed himſelf ſenſible of the enormity of the crime he had committed.

On the day on which the execution took place, an affair of a very ſerious nature is ſaid to have happened on board the Victory. The ſeamen of that ſhip, actuated by the ſame mutinous ſpirit that had brought the unhappy criminal, who was about to ſuffer, to an untimely end, had formed the deſperate idea of preventing the due execution of the ſentence.

The captain and officers were apprized of the mutinous diſpoſition of the men, and on the morning appointed for the execution, thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be ringleaders in the mutiny, were got into the barge, into which the captain, attended by an officer or two, went. Another boat attended, with an officer, and, as is cuſtomary in the navy upon the infliction of any public puniſhment, manned and armed.—Theſe boats kept rowing round the Hector during the time.

A more ſerious tranſaction took place on board the ſhip. After the yards had been manned, that the men might view the melancholy ſcene about to take place,

and before the unhappy criminal was turned off, two of the men came down the ſhrouds, ſwearing that they would not ſtay aloft to view the puniſhment, and even affirming, with dreadful imprecations, that it ſhould not take place.

The lieutenant, who commanded, remonſtrated with them on their improper conduct; but they, deaf to remonſtrance or to reaſon, began to diſcloſe the mutinous diſpoſition which they felt. They abuſed and threatened their officer, who, with much ſpirit, ſwore that he would make an example of them on the ſpot, and preſented a piſtol at one of them, which miſſed fire.——The mutineer now aimed a blow at his officer, who, in his own defence, cut him down with his hanger—the other likewiſe was ſerved in the ſame manner upon a ſimilar provocation.

Others of the mutineers had now deſcended, and run below. The commanding officer, with a laudable reſolution, followed them, attended by the other officers, with drawn ſwords; they daſhed in among the mal-contents, who, after eight or ten of them had been cut down, were ſubdued and properly ſecured.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont) May* 3.

Saturday the 16th of April, about noon, a child belonging to Mrs. Gleaſon, in Cavendiſh, about ſix years old, went to a ſugar place at ſome diſtance from the houſe, to get a baſket that was left there; the ſnow being moſtly gone, the paths from the boiling place to the troughs were in various directions, by which means it is ſuppoſed ſhe was led into the woods, and though ſhe was ſoon miſſed, and ſought for in the afternoon of the ſaid day, could not be found.—Sunday morning, by day-light, a conſiderable number of the inhabitants were collected, and went in ſearch for the child all day. Her tracts were diſcovered in ſeveral places, but her perſon could not be found. Monday a larger number were collected, who uſed their utmoſt endeavours, but no purpoſe. On Tueſday, it is thought, there were near a thouſand people aſſembled from this and the neighbouring towns, who proceeded into the woods in almoſt every direction, endeavouring to obſerve as good order as poſſible. About two o'clock in the afternoon the child was found near a pond in Ludlow, ſitting on a ſtone in a ſmall brook that runs into the pond, at near three miles diſtance from home. It is remarkable that the child had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings, and was otherwiſe very thinly cloathed—with the nights cold and freezing, and ſnow in many places in the woods.

Imagination can ſcarce conceive the mixture of joy and grief which almoſt overcame a fond mother when her loſt child was reſtored to her arms; and a general ſympathy ran through the numerous concourſe of people collected on the occaſion.

After conſiderable donations ſubſcribed by the people, and a committee choſen to improve the ſame in the beſt manner for the child, they diſperſed, leaving it in the embraces of a mother who had been deprived of it three days and three nights, expoſed to cold, hunger, and beaſts of prey.——Surely the providence of God is to be acknowledged, who protects amidſt the greateſt dangers.

NEW-HAVEN, *April* 20.

ALMANAC for the year 1791.

The following lines, comprising twelve words, will prove out the day of the week of any day of the month of the year 1791, by obſerving that the firſt letter tells the day of the firſt of each month.

Sad Toilſome Troubles Follow Subjects Wrong,
Foul Murders Threat'ning Savage Tumults Throng.

NEW-YORK, *May* 16.

[*The following is from a Correſpondent.*]

We are informed from undoubted authority, that, notwithſtanding the numerous and large ſhipments of wheat from this port, ſince the opening of the North river, the quantity ſtill remaining in the country is very conſiderable; and that this morning there are not leſs than fifteen ſloops laying at our wharfs, or within a mile or two of the town, which have on board upwards of thirty thouſand buſhels for ſale.

Meſſ. Silas Pepoon and Edward Edwards, of Stockbridge, Maſſachuſetts, have contracted with the commiſſioners of the land-office of this ſtate to explore, lay out and complete, a road from the weſt branch of the Mohawk river (in the vicinity of the Cook-houſe) to the ſouth end of the Cayuga Lake.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *May* 11.

On Friday the 6th inſtant was executed at Newark, purſuant to his ſentence, William Jones, for the murder of Samuel Shotwell.

The unfortunate culprit was attended in his laſt moments by the Rev. Dr. Macwhorter, and the rev. Mr. Ogden. The latter reverend gentleman delivered in the new church an animated diſcourſe, very happily adapted to the ſolemn occaſion, from GENESIS ix. 6, "*Whoſo ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed*;" and at the place of execution the reverend doctor, in a very pertinent and affecting manner, addreſſed the ſurrounding multitude.

The dying man appeared truly penitent; expreſſed the juſtice of his ſentence, reſignation to his fate, and hopes of acceptance with God, through the merits of Chriſt.

The deportment of the criminal was decent; under the jibbet he acknowledged the truth of his confeſſion, which he had ſigned but a few hours before, and entreated all ſinners to take warning from his untimely end, to flee the ways of ſin!

The confeſſion, which was drawn up by the reverend divine laſt mentioned, was read by him at the place of execution, and which we here publiſh for the ſatisfaction of the public.

The Confeſſion of WILLIAM JONES, *in reſpect to the murder of* SAMUEL SHOTWELL, *for which he was executed at Newark, May* 6, 1791.

KNOWING that without repentance there can be no ſalvation, and without a ſincere confeſſion of our public tranſgreſſions, there can be no true repentance, therefore I would give glory to God, exonerate and eaſe my own wretched mind, and as far as poſſible, afford that ſatisfaction to the public by confeſſing my crimes, that others may take warning by my awful but juſt end, and be preſerved from ſuch horrid iniquities. This is the only reparation I can make to ſociety for the evil I have done, for which I am righteouſly, in the midſt of my days, cut off from among men.

I confeſs I have been exceedingly wicked from my youth. I have been habitually addicted to Sabbath-breaking, ſwearing, keeping evil company, gaming, drinking to exceſs, and when in liquor paſſionate and quarrelſome, and have indulged myſelf to a high degree in other baſe and horrid abominations.

But the crime for which I am now to die, I would, with the greateſt exactneſs relate.—I ſolemny declare, I never intended to kill Mr. Shotwell, nor had I, at any time, as far I know, murderous intentions in my heart againſt him, yet, I was the unfortunate man, that, to gratify my wicked paſſions, was the occaſion of his death. I had long had a ſpite againſt Shotwell, becauſe I looked upon it, that he and another man had injured me much, and were the cauſe of my being obliged to ſettle a civil proſecution, commenced againſt me, greatly to my wrong. Therefore I had often ſaid, I would whip, beat or flog Shotwell, but as I never had a thought in my heart to murder him; as a dying man, I never ſaid, I would kill him.

On the evening of Friday the 1ſt day of April, about or a little after ſun-down, I ſaw Samuel Shotwell paſs by my mother's houſe, driving cattle or a pair of oxen. In ſome time afterwards, I aroſe, went out into the road, and followed after him. I met Letts and ſtopped and talked with him for ſome minutes, perhaps ſix or eight; then we parted and I followed after Shotwell. I croſſed the fence in order to cut off a crook in the road, and re-croſſed the fence into the road ſtill behind him. About three quarters of a mile from where I had ſeen Letts, I overtook Shotwell, and, without ſpeaking a word to him, or he to me, I knocked him down with my fiſt, and there kicked him in the face and head, having on a pair of ſtrong heavy ſhoes. I then paſſed the fence into the field, oppoſite to where Shotwell lay. In a ſhort time I ſaw him riſe and go on the road, and I went along in the field. I had thoughts of going to a certain houſe, at no great diſtance before us, but before I came to the houſe, I altered my purpoſe, and re-paſſed the fence into the road before Shotwell, and going back along the way, I preſently met him. I knocked him down again with my fiſt, and again kicked him, and left him, and went on the road home. After ſitting by the fire a little while, I went to bed, but was very uneaſy leſt I had beat Shotwell too much.

With regard to the club, of which much was ſaid in the courſe of my trial, I never had it in my hand, nor did I ever ſee it, till the next day at the coroner's inqueſt. It was not the weapon I made uſe of, nor had I any weapon whatſoever; but by knocking down Shotwell and kicking him in the manner related, I was the unhappy cauſe of his death.

I leave this teſtimony and confeſſion, that my awful conduct may be a warning to others, that they, by my dreadful fate, may be admoniſhed to refrain from evil company, and from allowing themſelves in drunkenneſs, wrath, malice or intemperate paſſions. My wickedneſs has brought me to this juſt and awful doom. *May all others bear and fear!*

WILLIAM JONES.

Preſent,
UZAL OGDEN,
WILLIAM HALSTED, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Ezra Stiles, of Yale college, to the preſident of the German-town ſociety for promoting domeſtic manufactures—Publiſhed by order of the ſociety.

"IT is my opinion, clearly, that the ſilk culture may be as ſucceſsfully proſecuted and carried to as great perfection in America, from the equator, to the 45th or 48th degree of latitude, as in Spain, Italy, Greece, Perſia, or China. The firſt thing to be attended to, is the diffuſion of mulberry trees. The black I prefer, but the white is moſt in vogue here. I raiſed ſilk worms thirteen years with ſucceſs from the black. But both are good and only food for ſilk worms. There is no ſuccedaneum, no other pabulum for ſilk worms, every other vegetable will eventually diſappoint. Mr. Aſpinwall underſtands the raiſing of mulberry trees and feeding ſilk worms to perfection. To ſucceed well for a country, eight, ten, or twenty millions of trees ſhould be ſet out and taken care of; they ſhould be ſo diſperſed that a multitude of families may have them. Large culture by individuals is not to be attempted till the country be full of trees. Some plant in hedges, and chooſe to keep the trees low and dwarfs; this is an error; the trees, like fruit trees, ſhould be trimmed, and ſuffered to grow large. They ſhould be planted by the ſides or lines of fences, or orchardwiſe, yet in a different manner from apple orchards. I ſhould adviſe, in planting three, four, or ten acres, to ſet out, in double rows, the trees as thick again, in the rows, as common orchards, and the double rows, as near again.

Between each of the double rows, let there be a double ſpace for ploughing and cultivation, of the breadth of what in New-England is called large land: thus at leaſt two thirds or three fourths of the tract may be as duly cultivated as if there were no trees: and this plowing and planting, or ſowing will be of great uſe to the trees as well as afford them a free and ſweetening air. The trees ſhould be permitted to grow 4 or 5 years, before they ſhould be uſed for raiſing worms, many of our young trees being occupied too ſoon, are already much hurt. A thouſand trees well grown, and twenty years old, and carefully uſed, will make from half a pound to a pound of raw ſilk a year, each. In Italy, a nobleman that owns a thouſand trees, full grown on his ground, conſiders them as producing a thouſand guineas a year, or 500l. ſterling, if let out to the halves.

May 18. The fall of rain laſt Friday in Berks county, Pennſylvania, exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in that part of the country. It poured down in a tremendous torrent from two in the afternoon till Saturday morning at three. Several mill dams are totally deſtroyed, and otherwiſe much damage done.—Houſes on conſiderable eminences were entirely ſurrounded with water, in one of which the carpenter of Gibraltar forge periſhed.

Affecting Situation of a non-juring Rector, *as lately publiſhed in a London news-paper.*

THE municipal officers of a little country town in France, arraying themſelves in their robes of magiſtracy, and taking with them four ſoldiers with fixed bayonets, repaired in all their formalities to the houſe of their rector, and ſummoned him to take the civic oath.——The clergyman had been 28 years rector of that pariſh, and was the only ſupport of an aged father and mother, both of whom were upwards of 80 years of age, and lived with him in the parſonage houſe.

The ſpeech which he made on the occaſion was ſo affecting, that he muſt be more or leſs than man who can read it without emotion:——

"It is now, ſaid he, 28 years ſince Providence placed me among you as your paſtor; and in that time I have contracted habits which are dear to me.

"I am affectionately attached to my pariſh, which I have governed to the beſt of my power and judgment; to my church, which I have decorated to the utmoſt extent of my means; to my houſe, which I have fitted up not only for my own convenience, but for that of my ſucceſſors; and to my garden, which I have laid out and cultivated with my own hands. The ſcanty pittance of 1200 livres a year, (48l. ſterl.) which has been promiſed me, after I had been ſtripped of the ſurplus of my living, is all that I have now left to ſupport myſelf and two aged and infirm parents. Their only reſource, under Heaven, is my little income, which it has been my happineſs, as it was my duty, to divide with them. This you well know is my real ſituation, and you call upon me to take an oath which I believe in my conſcience I cannot take without incurring the guilt of perjury, and expoſing my ſoul to perdition. If I refuſe to take this oath, you condemn me to periſh with hunger, and in the ſame ſentence you involve thoſe whom I hold deareſt upon earth, the venerable pair to whom I owe my exiſtence."

The municipal officers, unmoved by this pathetic addreſs, ſtill preſſed him to take the oath. Finding they were not affected by what he had ſaid, he pauſed for ſome time, he appeared ſtrongly agitated; the conflict in his mind was viſible in his countenance; he turned pale, and at laſt burſt into tears; he then addreſſed the magiſtrates again:——

"If you ſee me look pale, ſaid he, and my eyes overflow with tears, think not that it is the fear of death that produces theſe effects; for God knows I could, under my preſent circumſtances, ſay with the Apoſtle, death would be a gain to me. But in refuſing to take the oath, I leave without bread, without home, without reſource, and give up to all the horrors of hunger and want, a father and mother at the age of fourſcore, whoſe lives I would willingly preſerve at the expence of my own.——Great God ſupport me in this dreadful conflict!"

He concluded by declaring, that he could not ſacrifice, even to the preſervation of perſons ſo dear to him, the duty which he owed to conſcience and to God—and therefore, he ſaid, it was impoſſible for him to take an oath which, in his opinion would violate that duty. As for his parents, he ſaid, that he would work day and night to maintain them; and as he could no longer live by the altar, he would endeavour to ſupport them by the labour of his hands. The magiſtrates, like the law which they were obliged to enforce, were inexorable; and this worthy and exemplary paſtor was deprived of his living.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,

If you think the following hint can be of any advantage to this country, which I have adopted as my patria, I requeſt you to inſert it in your paper.

THE uncommon dryneſs of the ſeaſon, will very likely cauſe a ſcarcity of hay; I propoſe an expedient that has perfectly ſucceeded in France, under the ſame circumſtance. As there is time yet to make uſe of it, I offer it earneſtly to the public.

As it is known that when about the middle of May, the dryneſs of the ſpring has ſtopped the growth of the graſſes, the huſbandman has reaſon to apprehend a ſcarcity of hay, and that it is uncertain how he will be able to feed his cattle during the winter, I invite him to try the following experiment:

About the end of this month, or the beginning of June, but not later, to plough twice a piece of ground in ſize proportionable to his wants. He muſt then chooſe the Indian corn of the ſmalleſt ſize, in order to ſow it thick; and ſow at the rate of three buſhels to three buſhels and an half upon an acre, and harrow the ground even. Before he ſows the grain he muſt let it ſoak during 24 hours in water, to haſten the germination, and to prevent its being eaten by the birds. It requires no more trouble till the mowing, which ought to be performed when the bloſſom begins to come out of the capſula: The plant is then full of juice, and its

stalks and leaves are exceedingly succulent; if it was mown later, it would loose this good quality. It ought to be dried as quick as possible, and housed for fodder. The cattle will eat it greedily; it may be given green and proves a good substitute for hay.

The ground may be ploughed immediately after this mowing, and sown with any winter grain. As the forage stands very little on the ground, it has not time to impoverish it, but enriches it rather, by the immense quantity of tender roots that are buried by the ploughing.

I am, Sir, &c.

DU PLAINE.

Kensington, May 12, 1791.

Extracts from the reports of the London Humane Society.

Thomas Fry, shoe-maker, was found apparently dead in the field, and taken to his lodging without any signs of life. Every stimulus recommended by the society were made use of, and persevered in above an hour, before the pulsation of any artery could be perceived. In about three hours after the first exertions, he fell into strong convulsions, and in about two hours more began to speak. The man bears a good character, and is sober; he informed me that coming from Maidstone the evening before, he found a giddiness in his head, and got into the fields as the shorter road home. From all the circumstances I could learn, he must have lain in the fields above fourteen hours.

He is now perfectly recovered, and is an additional instance of the necessity and importance of paying the most serious attention to every kind of sudden apparent death, as experience now proves, there may be various causes of suspending animation. J. CONQUEST.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)*

This city was yesterday gratified with the arrival of the president of the United States. A twelve oared barge, manned by thirteen captains of American vessels, attended him at Hardrill's point, and rowed him over; the Amateur society, with a number of young gentlemen of considerable vocal powers, placed in boats, hailed him with the music of instruments and voices, which lasted during his passage to town.

He was accompanied by several gentlemen of considerable rank in the state, and a very beautiful and grand procession of boats in the river.

The president was received at his landing by his excellency the governor, the intendant and wardens of the society, the battalion of artillery, the company of fusileers, a number of respectable citizens, the militia officers and the society of the cincinnati; all of whom attended him in procession, amidst the firing of cannon and the acclamations of the people, first to the exchange and then to the house prepared for his reception.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May 19.*

Extract of a letter from Ohio county; dated the 9th inst. received by the Printer hereof, by a gentleman who arrived in town on Monday last, on his way to Richmond, the object of whose journey was to lay before the executive of this state the distressed situation of our frontiers, and to beg immediate assistance.

"Our situation upon the frontier is at present very alarming, and daily experience teaches us that we are marked out as the objects of savage barbarity.——The following accounts you may rely upon as authentic:—On Tuesday the 26th of April, a block-house was attacked at the mouth of Yellow creek, upon the west bank of Ohio, about four o'clock in the morning; the centinel was shot, and immediately one of the Indians entered the house, tomahawked one man, and retreated out; the guard being then under arms, consisting of twenty men, immediately ascended to the left, upon which a smart fire commenced, which continued about half an hour, in which time the man that was tomahawked, in attempting to ascend the steps after his comrades, was shot dead, and the captain slightly wounded; the enemy's loss not known.

"Sunday the 1st inst. 19 persons were killed upon the head waters of Big Wheeling and Grave creek.—Monday the 2d, the house of captain Kirkwood, at the mouth of Wheeling, west of Ohio, was vigorously attacked by a party of the enemy, about 30 in number, who set fire to the house in two places, then raised the war halloo, and fired briskly into the house, wherein were ensign Biggs and twelve men, who made a brave defence, although himself and four men were wounded, yet the remaining part fought with resolution, though in that dreadful situation, being determined rather to perish in the flames than fall a prey to the savages; but under direction of captain Kirkwood, though exposed to the enemy's fire, they threw down the roof of the house, and preserved themselves from destruction. The enemy, finding they could not effect their design, retreated about five o'clock in the morning. One of the men is since dead of his wounds, who, in his last moments, desired to be buried with the honours of war, which was accordingly done. Had the enemy continued the attack one half hour longer, the whole must inevitably have perished, as the fire, which was communicated below, had made considerable progress, and nearly burnt one corner of the house through.

"On Tuesday the third inst. captain Enoch, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, who was stationed opposite the mouth of a small creek, known by the name of Capateen, which empties in west of Ohio, sent over four spies, early in the morning, to see what discoveries could be made; they had not gone far before the two on the lower side of the creek discovered three Indians; upon which they attempted to regain their canoe, but were prevented by the Indians, who shot one; the other deposited his gun in the river, and chose to risk his life by swimming rather than fall into the enemy's hand. He gained the shore, and soon communicated the unhappy news to captain Enoch, who, with ensign Enoch (his brother) and what men could be collected, crossed immediately, not expecting a large party of the enemy, because, prior to their crossing, eight of the enemy had made their appearance, which led our men to believe that was the whole. The enemy made as if retreating for some distance, until they led our men into an ambuscade of about thirty, who fired a volley without killing one man; but far from being intimidated by the enemy's number, our men took to trees, and disputed the ground for some time with great bravery; and by the best accounts that can be collected, killed eight of the enemy—but ensign Enoch being killed, and three men, obliged our brave veterans, though with reluctance, to quit the field.—The same evening a man of the name of Telston was killed and scalped near the mouth of Short creek, distant about six miles from West-Liberty, the county town of Ohio."

ANNAPOLIS, *May 26.*

—MARRIED,—

On Thursday the 12th instant, at Mrs. Crabb's, in this county, Mr. *Hearmance*, of the state of New-York, to Miss *Maria Wootton*.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near West river, in Anne-Arundel county, a bright bay GELDING, three years old, he has the appearance of one testicle, is about fourteen hands high, carries his head remarkably lofty, one of his hind feet white, small star in his forehead; he was not broke when he went or was taken away; he was seen in Mr. Richard Sprigg's pasture at his plantation on West river, some time after he was first missing, and is supposed to have been stolen by some negro. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or forty shillings for the horse if secured or brought home to the subscriber—

WHO HAS ON HAND,

A quantity of white Oak Plank,

fit for SHIP-BUILDING, from one and a half to two and a half inches thick, and from thirty to fifty feet long, all of the best quality, which he would dispose of on reasonable terms, and deliver it on West river at good and convenient landing. Any person may be supplied with a quantity of white oak plank, of any thickness or dimensions, by applying to the subscriber.

BEN. HARRISON.

West river, May 19, 1791. 1 6 11 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of THOMAS ORRICK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to discharge their respective balances immediately with WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorised by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested.

JAMES WEST, Administrator.

May 25, 1791. 1

Charles county, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. DAN. M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in immediately authenticated, in order to enable the subscribers to make a final settlement (with the register) on the said estate.

WILL. M'PHERSON,
JOHN M'PHERSON.

1

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, about the middle of February last, a likely lusty well made black negro fellow called BILLY, about five feet ten inches high; had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and breeches, and sundry other cloaths, which likely he may have changed; he has a small bend in with one of his knees, which, if well taken notice of, makes him appear a little knock-kneed, his wool grows very low down on his temples, and under his eyes the skin looks blacker than the rest of his face. There was a fellow committed to the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county last week, and has made his escape, which I have every reason to believe was my fellow. He was taken up on Patowmack river at a Mr. Digges's, and passed as a freeman, who had on a short brown coat, and a pair of canvass trousers. Whoever will secure the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, or deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS HORRELL.

March 18, 1791. 1

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a gray HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has three shoes on, which appear to be much worn, no perceivable mark or brand. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

HUMPHRY BELT,
near Bladensburgh.

2

Prince-George's county, May 7, 1791.

South-River, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against JOSEPH HOWARD, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to my brother, HENRY HALL, whom I have fully empowered to settle the affairs of the deceased.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

2

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

5

BY DESIRE

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Pelosi's Marine List,

WHICH will contain the *inward* and *outward* bound vessels in every port on the continent, with other interesting occurrences: A compendious, accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accommodate the merchants and their foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the subscribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea per annum.

This *Marine List* will be put to the press as soon as a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the necessary charges.

*** Subscribers to pay at the end of every six months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791. 3

All persons having claims against

the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, executor of said William Price, both late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to either of the said estates are desired to make immediate payment, to

w8

JOSHUA KENNARD,
Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of *William Price*, and administrator with the will annexed to *John Price*.

2

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by JACOB HUSK,

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791. 9

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for an act to lay off the town of LOWER-MARLBOROUGH, in Calvert county, agreeable to the original plan.

8w

April 19, 1791. 6

By virtue of an appointment by the governor and council, to dispose of all confiscated property now on hand in the state of Maryland, I shall offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-eighth of May next, at the house of Mr. *George Mann*, at 11 o'clock,

FOUR LOTS in the city of Annapolis, viz. No. 38, 62, 63, and 64; as also the annual ground rent becoming due on lot No. 65. The same will be sold for specie, payable at three annual payments, with legal interest thereon—the purchaser to give bond with such security as may be approved, by

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

5

In CHANCERY,

May 12, 1791.

ORDERED, on the application of the trustee of WILLIAM BIGGS, of Anne-Arundel county, that the 21st of June next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said William Biggs to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered, that four weeks notice thereof be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

April 18, 1791.

MADE his escape, on the evening of the 16th instant, negro DANIEL, a very black slender fellow, thirty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high; he had been some time runaway, and was taken near Mr. Snowden's iron-works, and brought home on the 14th instant; he stoops much in his walking, and has a very down look, and a slow manner of speaking; his legs are small, his feet and hands remarkably slender and long, and has lost part of his left ear; his cloathing is very ordinary, having met with some loss on his late excursion, except his shirt, which was stolen, and has been since claimed; he is an artful villain, and will avail himself of the first opportunity he can make to get a supply. It seems he hired himself in George-town, and further up the county, as a freeman, and may make that way. I will again give a generous reward to any person securing him, so that he be had again, with reasonable expences if delivered.

Wm. BROGDEN.

4

A Runaway Servant.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an indented servant man named JOHN SWAIN, a native of Ireland, by profession a hair-dresser, about five feet six or eight inches in height, about thirty years of age, thick made, of a dark complexion, black eyes, and wore his hair in a short queue, of a good address; had on, when he went away, a white Bath coating short coat, a spotted jeans jacket, nankeen breeches, and white stockings, wore in his shoes a pair of open worked brass buckles, and had on a high crowned round black hat, which has a cut round the edge of the crown about two or three inches; he took with him, when he went away, a drab cloth great coat, and sundry wearing apparel, by which he may change his dress; he lived with Mr. David Geddes, of Georgetown, of whom I bought his time, and was seen last to have crossed the Eastern Branch near that place—Whoever will apprehend the said John Swain, or secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds reward if taken within fifty miles of this place, five pounds if taken within seventy-five miles, and seven pounds ten shillings if taken above one hundred miles, or out of this state, besides reasonable expences, to be paid by

WILLIAM CATON, Hair-Dresser.

Annapolis, April 26, 1791. 3X

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by BENJAMIN YIELDHALL, senior, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, a small bay MARE, about four years old, with a small star in her forehead, has never been rode or branded, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, is without shoes, and has a small white spot on her near shoulder. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3X

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 6f

OROONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL'S farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY SHILLINGS the season.

☞ The cash to be sent with the mares.

JOHN MILLER.

May 3, 1791. 3

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—— 12

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by *Mr. Joseph Williams*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*. 6

Annapolis, April 14, 1791.

A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. SPRIGG's farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river *Coach Horse*, out of a mare of the New-England *Childers* breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE *gratis*. 6 w

March 28, 1791. 6X

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"*The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr.* Chauncy, *of Boston, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.

Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be *everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever*, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, *with a list of the subscribers*, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.

☞ Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

Baltimore, April 12, 1791. 4

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee-Hive*,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the stadt-house, 6

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash.

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next, on the premises,

THAT valuable seat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

——ALSO,——

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

——LIKEWISE,——

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN HILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791. 7

THERE is at the plantation of RICHARD TARMAN, about four miles from Upper-Marlborough, a small bay MARE, taken up a stray: She is neither docked, branded or broke, appears to be about three years old, trots and gallops. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 7, 1791. 3X

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by ELIE RIDGELY, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, a brown HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, and branded on the near shoulder thus, I. S. the near hind foot white, and a white speck on his right eye.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 3X. W3

For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is desirous to inform the public, that she had laboured under a lingering consumption upwards of 18 months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons eminent in their profession, was administered in vain—she was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to walk across her chamber without the support of a staff. In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young lady having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands, where the young lady, a native of America, has resided for some years. She recovered fast from the time she began to use it, and in little more than three months was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest physicians in a great measure, she wishes this to be published for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of her native land, that those labouring under a similar disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

☞ *The Printers in the different states are requested to insert the above for the good of the public.* 2

South river, May 18. 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known proved as the law directs, and all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, and all persons who are indebted to him as sheriff of the county, for public taxes, county charges, officers fees, or otherwise, are requested to make payment, without delay, to my brother, Henry Hall, whom I have fully authorised and empowered to settle all the affairs of the deceased.—No further indulgence can be given for the arrears of taxes, county charges, and officers fees; and all settlements made by him, or by those employed by him, will be valid.

2 MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

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